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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

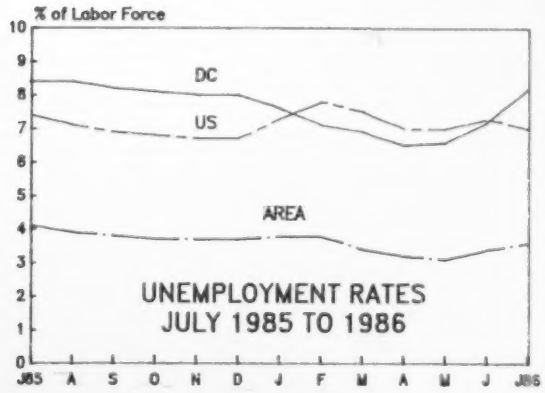
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JULY 1986 SEPTEMBER 26,1986

2,000,000 JOBS IN AREA

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP - 8.2%



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

In July of this year, the District's unemployment rate rose one full percentage point--to 8.2 percent--the highest rate for any month this year. The upward push in the rate was generated primarily by a relatively large influx of residents into the labor market--some 13,700 individuals. In July, 9,400 more residents were employed than a month earlier, but this sizeable increase in people with jobs did not prove sufficient to offset the labor force growth. As a result, the number of City jobless increased by 4,300 workers and brought the total level of unemployed residents to 27,700.

Because June and July are traditionally the months in which students and recent graduates begin looking for seasonal or permanent jobs, the District's unemployment rate generally peaks every year in either of these two months. In recent years, it has usually been in July. Over the past 12 years, unemployment between June and July has increased every year at an average of 0.8 percent. Thus, this year's increase is only slightly larger than what might be expected, given past patterns for the month. Over the past twelve years, unemployment has averaged nine percent in July. Thus, the rate is actually lower

D.C. is business.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
July 1986 a/

	July b/ 1986	June c/ 1986	July 1985	June 1985	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	338,000	324,300	338,900	319,700	13,700	-900
Total Employed	310,300	300,900	310,300	292,900	9,400	0
Total Unemployed	27,700	23,400	28,600	26,700	4,300	-900
Unemployment Rate d/	8.2	7.2	8.4	8.4	1.0	-0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,089,600	2,069,400	2,009,500	1,981,700	20,200	80,100
Total Employed	2,014,800	1,998,700	1,927,300	1,901,200	16,100	87,500
Total Unemployed	74,800	70,700	82,200	80,500	4,100	-7,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.1	0.2	- 0.5
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,751,600	1,745,100	1,670,600	1,662,000	6,500	81,000
Total Employed	1,704,500	1,697,800	1,617,000	1,608,200	6,700	87,500
Total Unemployed	47,100	47,300	53,600	53,800	-200	-6,500
Unemployment Rate d/	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	0	- 0.5

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

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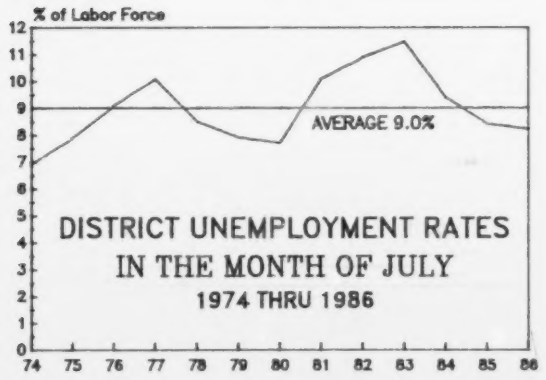

this year than the long term trend for the month of July. In fact, it is the lowest July unemployment rate since 1980 when the rate was 7.5 percent. For the first seven months of this year, unemployment in the District has averaged 7.2 percent, so the City is still on course towards the lowest annual rate since 1974.

Compared to the same time last year (July, 1985), the labor force status of District residents is relatively unchanged with employment being essentially the same and unemployment and the labor force (people employed or actively looking for work) slightly lower (each with 900 fewer residents). As a result, the unemployment rate this July was slightly lower (0.2 percentage point) than in July of 1985.

In February of this year, the District's unemployment rate fell below that for the nation. It remained below the national rate for four additional months, but in July it rose once again above the national rate--8.2 percent in D.C. versus 7.0 percent in the U.S.--both seasonally unadjusted. While the District's rate was down 0.2 percentage point, the U.S. rate was down 0.4 percentage point over the year (July, 1985 to July, 1986).

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

In the Suburbs, the increase in the labor force was relatively and numerically much smaller than in the District. As a result, the Area economy absorbed the expanding suburban labor force. (A net 6,500 increase in the labor force and a net 6,700 increase in employment.) As a consequence, unemployment of suburban residents declined by 200 individuals--a decrease so small that it had no impact on the Suburban jobless rate, which remained unchanged from June at 2.7 percent. This low rate indicates a relatively critical shortage of jobless workers who live in the suburbs.

When the rather large over-the-month changes in the District were combined with these smaller suburban movements, they produced a relatively slight increase (0.2 percentage point) in the unemployment rate for the whole Area (MSA).

The over-the-year changes in the suburbs, however, revealed a remarkable growth in employment for Suburban residents. Between July of 1985 and July of this year, 87,500 additional suburban-

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ites were employed--a 4.5 percent increase in employment. This growth rate was double the employment expansion of the U.S. economy over the same period. Because the Area economy was able to absorb in jobs slightly more suburbanites (6,500) than were entering the labor market, the suburban unemployment rate declined by half a percentage point over the 12 months ending in July; thus probably compounding suburban labor shortages as the rate declined from 3.2 percent to 2.7 percent. Because the labor force status of District residents between July of 1985 and July, 1986 was virtually unchanged, the status for the area as a whole mirrored the suburban over-the-year changes--a 87,500 increase in employment and half a percentage point decline in the rate of unemployment. The labor market condition in the Washington Area for job seekers is among the very best in all of the nation (see section on Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities). For employers, however, the lack of a large labor pool may be acting as a constraint on expansion. This condition should lead to future improvements in the employment status of District residents.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

JULY, 1986

	July 1986 a/	June 1986 b/	July 1985
Washington, D.C.	8.2	7.2	8.4
Frederick County	4.4	2.7	3.1
Alexandria City	3.4	3.3	5.1
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.2	3.3
Falls Church City	3.1	3.4	4.3
Fairfax City	2.8	3.1	3.4
Arlington County	2.7	2.7	4.3
Calvert County	2.7	3.0	3.7
Manassas City	2.4	2.2	3.2
Fairfax County	2.4	2.5	3.3
Montgomery County	2.4	2.3	2.5
Charles County	2.4	2.3	2.8
Manassas Park City	2.2	2.1	2.3
Prince William County	2.0	2.2	2.7
Stafford County	2.0	2.1	3.5
Loudoun County	1.9	2.1	2.8

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,812 in July, 1986--up 536 from June, 1986. In July, 52.1 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 26.1 percent of all UI claimants. This was followed by professional, technical, and managerial workers--24.8 percent and closely behind was service workers at 24.6 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.7 weeks for all claimants in July, down less than one week from the previous month. Over the month, the duration of insured unemployment for males decreased from 11.0 weeks to 10.2 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 10.0 weeks to 9.2 weeks.

Since July, 1985 the number of individuals receiving UI benefits increased by 549. Due to the small increase in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of unemployment rose slightly over the year from 9.2 weeks to 9.7 weeks. The duration for males increased slightly over the year from 9.6 weeks to 10.2 weeks, while that for females also rose slightly over the year from 8.7 weeks to 9.2 weeks.

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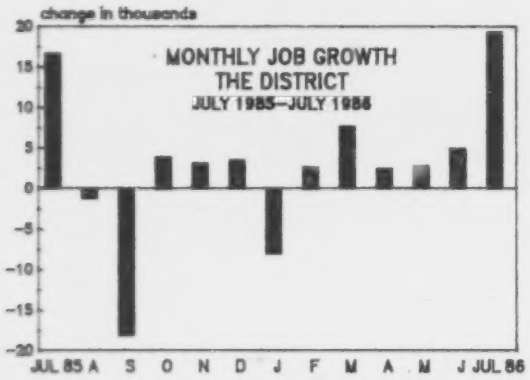
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

☆☆☆☆☆

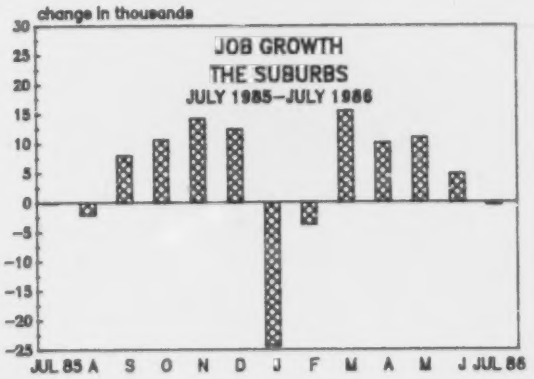
In July, there were 669,200 jobs in the District, an increase of 19,300 from June. Almost all of this increase was generated by seasonal hiring (18,690 jobs) by the District Government, reflecting the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program. The private sector added 1,500 new jobs with the Services industry accounting for sixty-seven percent of the over-the-month growth with 1,000 jobs. The Trade industry experienced a loss of 700 jobs, solely from Retail Trade employment. In virtually all of the other sectors, growth was stagnant between June and July.



Compared to July of last year, the District's economy expanded with 22,900 new jobs. The private sector contributed fifty-nine percent of the over-the-year expansion with 13,400 new jobs. Services produced the largest absolute growth with 12,200 new jobs. The principal growth components in the Services industry were Other Services (4,300 jobs), Business Services (4,000 jobs), and Legal Services (2,500 jobs). All other industries experienced growth over the year, with the exception of Transportation, which had a net loss of 1,200 jobs. Public sector growth increased by 9,600 jobs--the Federal Government accounting for sixty-five percent of the employment with 6,200 new jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

For the first time in many months, the Suburban economy failed to add any new jobs. Over the month (June to July), there was a net loss of 500 jobs. This resulted from negative growth in the Maryland portion of -2,300 jobs, combined with positive growth in the Virginia portion of only 1,800 new jobs. The private sector added 11,300 new jobs with Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (5,700 jobs) accounting for fifty percent of the over-the-month growth. All other industries contributed substantially, with the exception of Retail Trade (-1,100 jobs) and Manufacturing (-500 jobs). In the public sector, the decline in government employment (-12,700 jobs) was solely in the State and Local component. The Maryland portion experienced a loss of 8,500 jobs due to seasonal layoffs in state and local education, while the Virginia portion had a loss of 4,900 jobs. Federal Government in the Suburbs gained 800 jobs over the month.



Over the year, Suburban jobs have excelled in growth at a rate of 4.3 percent--55,900 new jobs. However, jobs have expanded at a slower rate than last year, which had a growth rate of 6.0 percent. The private sector

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	July b/ 1986	June c/ 1986	July 1985	July b/ 1986	June c/ 1986	July 1985
TOTAL	669.2	649.9	646.3	2,014.6	1,995.8	1,935.8
Total Private Sector	379.1	377.6	365.7	1,436.6	1,423.8	1,367.9
Manufacturing	15.2	15.3	15.1	82.6	83.2	82.3
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.1	40.6	40.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	22.1	22.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	15.0	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.6	42.7	42.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.5	5.6
Printing & Publishing	12.0	12.0	11.9	30.7	30.7	30.2
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.4	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
Construction	14.8	14.9	13.2	127.6	125.0	114.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.5	24.2	25.7	89.5	83.5	88.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.6	36.9
All Transportation	8.9	8.9	8.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.6	15.3	16.9	45.8	40.0	46.6
Trade	63.7	64.4	63.4	395.6	397.4	380.5
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.3	74.0	73.9	70.6
Retail	54.4	55.1	54.1	321.6	323.4	309.9
General Merchandise	4.8	4.8	4.6	39.1	38.6	36.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.9	41.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.7	36.7	34.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.7	23.0	22.3
Eating and Drinking Places	27.1	27.6	27.5	108.5	109.0	104.9
All Other Retail	22.5	22.7	22.0	73.2	74.2	70.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.2	35.0	34.9	116.4	114.9	109.3
Banking	7.2	7.1	7.2	21.5	21.3	20.9
All Other	28.1	27.8	27.7	94.9	93.7	88.4
Services	225.5	224.5	213.3	623.4	618.5	591.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.9	14.0	12.4	30.4	31.6	29.5
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.0	23.3	23.1	22.2
Business Services	49.6	48.7	45.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.5	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.9	23.7	21.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.3	30.6	29.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.3	73.0	70.0	569.8	563.8	540.2
Government	290.2	271.5	280.6	578.0	572.0	567.9
Federal Government	221.5	220.4	215.3	369.4	367.5	365.5
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	208.6	204.5	202.4
D.C. Government	63.8	46.3	60.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.8	4.8	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

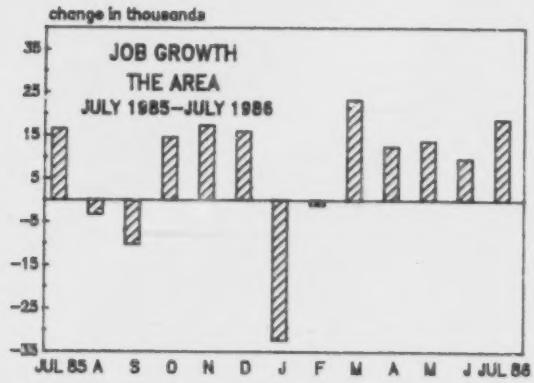
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

accounted for ninety-nine percent of the over-the-year growth with 55,300 new jobs. More than a third of these new jobs were created in the Services industry (19,300 jobs). Retail trade employment also increased significantly over the year (11,400 jobs). In the public sector, State and Local Government contributed 3 ,800 jobs, while the Federal Government recorded a job reduction of 2,300.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

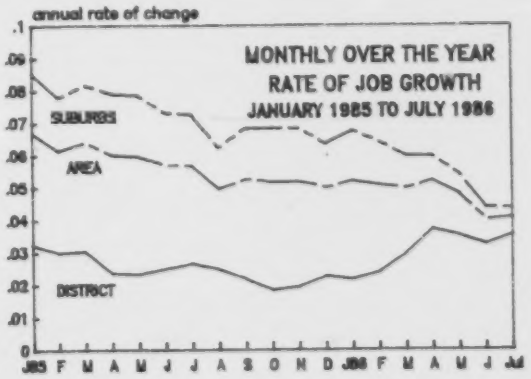


In July, the District of Columbia was solely responsible for the Washington Metropolitan Area's employment reaching and surpassing the 2.0 million mark for the first time in history. Employment rose to 2,014,600 over the month, an increase of 18,800 jobs. There are now more jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area than in 33 of the states. Over two percent of all U.S. jobs are located in our area. The private sector accounted for sixty-eight percent of the over-the-month growth with 12,800 new jobs. Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities was the leading industry with 6,000 new jobs, followed by Services (4,900 jobs)--combining for fifty-eight percent of total growth. All other industries experienced gains with the exception of Retail Trade (-1,800 jobs) and Manufacturing (-600 jobs). General Merchandise Stores was the only component in Retail Trade to have a positive growth of 500 jobs. The number of Government jobs rose by 6,000. State and Local Government accounted for sixty-eight percent of this expansion with 4,100 new jobs, while Federal Government added 1,900 new jobs.

Over the year (July, 1986 compared to July, 1985), the number of jobs in the Area increased by 78,800. Eighty-seven percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains occurred in Services (31,500 jobs) Wholesale/Retail Trade (15,100 jobs), and Construction (13,500 jobs). The number of Government jobs rose by 10,100-- State and Local with 6,200 jobs and Federal with 3,900 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IS SLOWING

Last month, LMIR began a new series to measure job creation in the Area, the Suburbs, and the District. This series is based on year-to-year relative change in the number of jobs measured for each month starting in January of 1985. What this analysis revealed was that Washington Area and the Suburban jobs are being created at a much slower pace. Further, the rate, since April, has been slowing rather rapidly. Only in the District are jobs being created at a rate in excess of its 19-month average. In fact, suburban over-the-year job growth in July of this year set a new low of 4.3 percent.



For example, between July of 1984 and July of 1985, the Washington Area created 103,000 new jobs. Between July of this year and July of last year, 78,800 new jobs were added--a decline of nearly 24 percent. In the suburbs, the over-the-year comparisons found that between July of 1984 and 1985, 87,000 new jobs appeared, but between July of 1985 and 1986 the production of new jobs fell to 55,900--a drop-off of nearly 36 percent. Thus quite clearly, the very exuberant job growth of the recent past is no longer taking place.

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
JANUARY 1985 TO JULY 1986

	AVERAGE	HIGH	LOW
AREA	5.3%	Jan.'85, 6.7%	Jun.'86, 4.0%
SUBURBS	6.7%	Jan.'85, 8.5%	Jul.,86, 4.3%
DISTRICT	2.8%	Apr.'86, 3.7%	Oct.,85, 1.8%

Never-the-less, even with the slowing of local job growth rates, the area is still producing new jobs over the year at an annual rate (4.1 percent) which is significantly higher than the more sluggish U.S. economy (2.7 percent).

HOLIDAY HIRING ESTIMATED

As noted, the final level of performance of the labor market for 1986 may well depend on the expansion of jobs over the next couple of months in anticipation of the holiday shopping spree. Over the last eight years between October and December, the Retail Trade industry has added between 12,000 and 19,000 jobs in the Area, and 1,000 to 2,000 in the District. Area holiday employment last year was down somewhat (1,300 jobs) from the 1984 high of 18,900 retail jobs. In the District last year, however, retail employment between October and December expanded by a record 2,000 jobs. Thus retail employment in the Area should add between 12,000 and 20,000 jobs this fall, with between 1,700 and 2,500 being in the City.

HOLIDAY HIRING-RETAIL TRADE
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (000)

AREA (MSA)	OCT	DEC	CHANGE
1978	247.6	260.4	12.8
1979	255.2	266.0	10.8
1980	258.7	270.7	12.0
1981	261.9	272.0	10.1
1982	260.2	272.2	12.0
1983	280.9	293.4	12.5
1984	298.5	317.4	18.9
1985	315.9	333.5	17.6
DISTRICT			
1978	51.7	53.3	1.6
1979	53.0	54.2	1.2
1980	51.9	52.9	1.0
1981	51.6	52.3	0.7
1982	49.8	50.5	0.7
1983	50.3	52.0	1.7
1984	53.8	55.3	1.5
1985	55.3	57.3	2.0

Source: Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program. DOES/LMIR.

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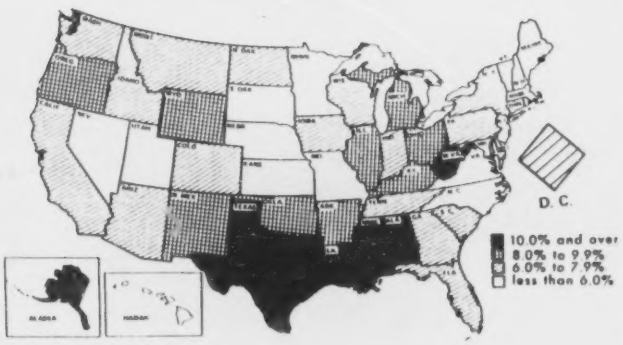
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In June, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Seasonally, the Washington Area's unemployment rate increases between May and June. The Washington Area's rate at 3.4 percent was up from 3.1 percent recorded in May. This was the ninth lowest rate of the areas reporting. This was the fourth time the Washington Area's rate has been below 3.7 percent in four years.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area seems to be rivaling the Boston Area with the lowest jobless rate. The two tied in both April and March at 3.5 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. In May, the Washington Area surpassed Boston falling to 3.1 percent while Boston posted 3.6 percent. However, in June, the Washington rate was 3.4 percent and Boston's fell to 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 4.5 percent unemployment rate up from 4.3 percent recorded in May. The Richmond-Petersburg Area--110 miles south of Washington, D.C., had a June jobless rate of 4.6 percent--up from 4.4 percent from the previous month.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1986



When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 7.2 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 20th highest jobless rate in the country. This is up three notches from the 23rd spot it held in May. Virginia's rate at 5.1 percent was up from 4.9 percent in June. Maryland's rate was also up from 3.7 percent to 3.9 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 40th and 47th, respectively, in the standings among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Six states, Louisiana (13.6 percent), Mississippi (12.6 pecent), Texas (11.1 percent), West Virginia (10.9 percent), Alaska (10.8 percent) and Alabama (10.0 percent) all registered double digit unemployment rates.

Louisiana posted the highest jobless rate for the sixth consecutive month. Thirty-three states recorded unemployment rates below the national average of 7.3 percent. Out of these 33 states, 19 had rates below 6 percent. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest rate at 3.2 percent unchanged from May.

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates, only seven plus the District of Columbia, (same as May) had declines of 1.0 percentage point or more. The largest decline, 1.9 percentage points, was in Nevada. With strong employment losses in oil and gas extraction and related industries that were evident in the first half of the year, Texas experienced the largest increase in joblessness--3.4 percentage points--which pushed its rate into double digits.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the nineteenth highest jobless rate at 7.2 percent. This was the same position the District held in May. The average unemployment rate for all 25 selected citites was 8.9 percent. Of the 25 cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates, and 6 recorded higher rates.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest rate of joblessness at 17.3 percent. On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for one full year, at 4.4 percent. The large cities of Texas seems to be hit hard by the oil and gas extraction crisis. Houston and Dallas recorded over-the-year jobless increases of 4.3 and 1.9 percentage points, respectively. Miami, Florida posted the largest over-the-year decline in joblessness, 2.2 percentage points.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	June 1986	June 1985
1. Gary, IN	17.3	19.2
2. Houston, TX	13.6	9.3
3. Cleveland, OH	10.9	11.7
4. Detroit, MI	11.5	13.4
5. New Orleans, LA	10.9	11.7
6. Dayton, OH	10.8	10.4
7. Newwark, NJ	10.2	11.1
8. Birmingham, AL	9.9	8.9
9. Buffalo, NY	9.4	11.1
10. Cincinnati, OH	9.1	9.4
11. Chicago, IL	9.0	10.1
12. Miami, FL	8.5	10.7
13. St. Louis, MO	8.3	8.6
14. Dallas, TX	8.1	6.2
15. Pittsburgh, PA	7.5	9.2
16. Los Angeles, CA	7.5	8.6
17. Milwaukee, WI	7.5	7.2
18. New York, NY	7.3	7.4
19. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	7.2	8.4
20. Atlanta, GA	7.1	8.0
21. Columbus, OH	7.1	7.2
22. Philadelphia, PA	6.7	8.5
23. Baltimore, MD	6.1	6.9
24. Salt Lake City, UT	5.6	6.1
25. Boston, MA	4.4	4.7

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

Job Service . . .

VIP Services

- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA JOBS

"BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR JOBS"

MAYOR BARRY MARKS FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF REGIONAL JOBS PROGRAM

On August 19th, Mayor Marion Barry Jr., met with suburban elected officials, suburban employees and business leaders from the surrounding jurisdictions to mark the first anniversary of the Regional Employment Program. The D.C. Department of Employment Services has placed 2,584 D.C. workers in suburban jobs since July of last year, and 7,660 job applicants were referred for interviews.

Mayor Barry was joined by John F. Herrity, chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors; Mayor James Moran of Alexandria; Al Eisenberg, vice chairman, Arlington County Board of Supervisors; members of the District Council; and Floyd Goff, acting director of the D.C. Department of Employment Services. Also present were representatives of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments; the Greater Washington Board of Trade; area chambers of commerce; and three local residents and employers who have been assisted through the program.

In marking the occasion, Mayor Barry said: "The partnership which has been created among elected officials, business leaders, and state employment offices is rewarding and unprecedented. By working together this past year to solve

a regional problem, we have systematically identified needs, helped to reduce critical labor shortages, and brought hope and new opportunities to thousands. Although our work is unfinished, you should be commended for what we have achieved thus far, realizing that our individual and collective efforts must continue if we are to maintain a strong regional economy."

ANNUAL PAY IN THE DISTRICT: 1985

The annual average pay for persons working in the District of Columbia in 1985 was $26,160. This was $6,974 more than the average American worker and $8,071 more than workers in Virginia. Maryland's data is currently unavailable.

Between 1984 and 1985, District workers' wages and salaries increased only 4.1 percent, as compared to 4.5 percent for all American workers. When ranked with the 50 states, the District was down the list (number 21 tied with Colorado) for the largest increase. Twenty states, including Virginia (4.7 percent), ranked above the District in increases in wage and salary growth. In contrast to 1984, Government workers received a relatively smaller increase in wages, 4.2 percent compared to 5.6 percent in 1984. The private sector wages were also down this year from 5.4 percent in 1984 to 4.4 percent in 1985. Excluding mining in the District (principally high paid government relations staff), the pay increase in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry led all other District industries, with an 8.7 percent increase. This was up from 8.4 percent of last year. This was the third consecutive year this industry has led the way, probably reflecting in part its strong recovery from the recession.

In the District, pay in Construction declined for the second consecutive year--down by a whopping 3.6 percent. The average construction worker across the country, in 1985, made $21,351 vs. $21,096 in the District. This was a reverse from 1984, when the District's pay for construction workers was $21,827 compared to $20,733 for the average construction worker across the country. In nineteen states, construction workers were paid an average above $25,000 a year in 1985.

Any future efforts by Construction workers to reverse this loss of earnings could have a disruptive effect on the local growth.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY: 1985

	TOTAL	PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT
US	$19,186	$18,976	$20,250
DC	$26,160	$22,825	$30,580
MD	-------	$18,347	-------
VA	$18,089	$17,423	$20,691

ANNUAL PAY AND PERCENT CHANGE
BY INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT - 1985

Industry	Pay	% Change 1984-85
All States	$26,120	4.1
Private Sector	$22,825	4.4
Mining	$58,862	6.5
Construction	$21,096	-3.6
Manufacturing	$31,115	7.8
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	$33,035	5.4
Wholesale Trade	$29,199	6.1
Retail Trade	$1.,965	1.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	$25,978	8.7
Services	$23,339	4.1
Government	$30,580	4.2

Includes workers covered by the state unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for federal employees. Preliminary data - annual averages.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
July 1986

	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	% Change From June 1986	% Change From July 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,870	3,137	3,937	+ 23.4	- 1.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,395	34,904	39,749	+ 15.7	+ 1.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,723	34,091	35,738	+ 13.6	+ 8.4
Total Benefits Paid	$6,129,758	$5,517,476	$5,091,357	+ 11.1	+ 20.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.30	$161.85	$142.46	- 2.2	+ 11.1
Number of First Payments	2,298	1,596	2,274	+ 44.0	+ 1.1
Number of Final Payments	1,170	912	1,014	+ 28.3	+ 15.4
Total Beneficiaries	10,239	9,440	9,212	+ 8.5	+ 11.1
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	151	175	203	- 13.7	- 25.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,152	2,747	3,548	+ 14.7	- 11.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,212	2,887	3,550	+ 11.3	- 9.5
Total Benefits Paid	$620,548	$555,691	$619,149	+ 11.7	+ 0.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$193.20	$192.48	$174.41	+ 0.4	+ 10.8
Number of First Payments	159	125	236	+ 27.2	- 32.6
Number of Final Payments	77	57	132	+ 35.1	- 41.7
Total Beneficiaries	810	761	915	+ 6.4	- 11.5
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	67	56	61	+ 19.6	+ 9.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	668	606	663	+ 10.2	+ 0.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	532	464	506	+ 14.7	+ 5.1
Total Benefits Paid	$98,491	$85,591	$86,529	+ 15.1	+ 13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$185.13	$184.46	$171.01	+ 0.4	+ 8.3
Number of First Payments	40	49	43	- 18.4	- 7.0
Number of Final Payments	34	21	41	+ 61.9	- 17.1
Total Beneficiaries	153	153	145	0.0	+ 5.5
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,088	3,368	4,201	+ 21.4	- 2.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	44,215	38,257	43,960	+ 15.6	+ 0.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	42,467	37,442	39,794	+ 13.4	+ 6.7
Total Benefits Paid	$6,848,797	$6,158,758	$5,797,035	+ 11.2	+ 18.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.27	$164.49	$145.68	- 2.0	+ 10.7
Number of First Payments	2,497	1,770	2,553	+ 41.1	- 2.2
Number of Final Payments	1,281	990	1,187	+ 29.4	+ 7.9
Total Beneficiaries	11,202	10,354	10,272	+ 8.2	+ 9.1

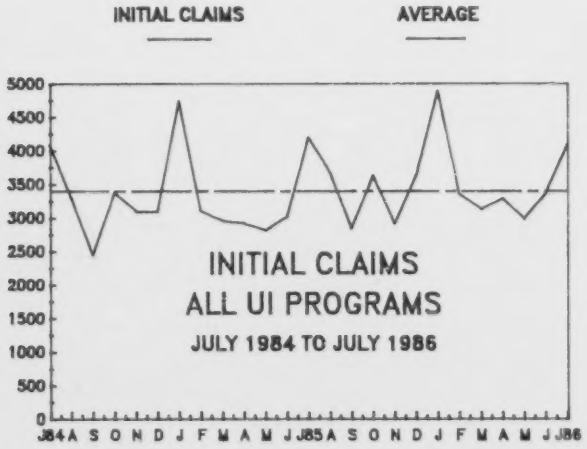
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $6.8 million in unemployment compensation benefits in July, 1986. This outlay is the highest monthly amount since January, 1984, when unemployed workers received $6.9 million. The current peak resulted from the surge of change of base period filers and seasonal workers. Initial claims rose 21 percent above last month. The average weekly benefit amount ($161) in July is also contributory to this high level of payment, and its effect is shown more clearly when it is compared to January, 1984. At that time, the amount averaged $143 for 48,700 weeks of idleness compensated. The July level reached only 42,500 weeks compensated. The current outlay is 11 percent above last month and 18 percent over the same month last year.



The average weekly benefit amount was $151 in January, and increased an average of approximately $2 per month through July. The average appears to have stabilized at $161. At this point, nearly all claimants in the system show the effects of the $250 maximum weekly benefit increase--effective in January of 1986. The average weekly payment at the end of December, 1985 was $146.

The total outlay (January, 1986 through July, 1986) from all sources is $43.5 million, a 17 percent rise from $37.3 million paid through July, 1985. For this time period, weeks compensated (273,660) and the average weekly benefit amount ($159) are above last year. The respective 1985 measures were 257,050 and $145. The outlay attributable to the rise in the average weekly benefit amount is estimated at $3.9 million.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area declined 0.1 percent to 329.3 (1967=100), during the two months ended in July, 1986. For the 12-month period ending in July, the CPI-U rose 1.9 percent. The Consumer Price Index for

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

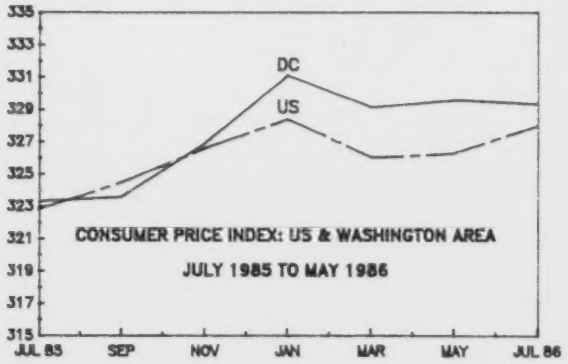
"A CAPITAL INVESTMENT"

Department of Employment Services
Floyd S. Goff
Acting Director

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
Mayor

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) was unchanged from May to July. The July level of 330.2 (1967=100) was 1.3 percent higher than in July, 1985.

The 0.1 percent decline in the CPI-U from May to July follows an increase of 0.2 percent in the preceding two-month period. Lower costs of housing and food were nearly offset by higher costs for the other categories of consumer spending.



Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, prices seem to be stabilizing more locally than nationally at least for the time being. The U.S. City average was up 0.5 percent from May to July while the local CPI-U declined by 0.1 percent. Over the year, the national CPI-U was up by 1.6 percent while the local CPI-U was up by 1.9 percent. Over the two-month period, food and beverage, housing and medical care rose more nationally than locally, while apparel and upkeep, transporation, entertainment and other goods and services increased more locally than nationally. Over the year, prices were higher for housing, apparel and upkeep, transportation, medical care, and entertainment nationally, while prices were higher locally for food and beverages and other goods and services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of July, 1986 increased $5.65.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	July 1986	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	328.0	0.5	1.6
Washington Area	329.3	-0.1	1.9
Food & Beverage	327.1	-0.3	4.3
Housing	350.7	-0.5	2.1
Apparel & Upkeep	214.7	0.1	-2.1
Transportation	302.8	0.2	-2.5
Medical Care	455.3	0.2	6.2
Entertainment	266.5	1.2	2.6
Other Goods & Services	343.3	1.5	7.0
Special Index:			
Energy b/	162.7	0	-17.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division.

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

Average weekly hours were up 0.1 hours. Average hourly earnings rose 12¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing showed the greatest increase. Weekly earnings were up $14.47. Weekly hours increased 0.5 hours, as hourly earnings increased 24¢ an hour. The increase was due to more business.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had the greatest decrease, which was due to less overtime being worked. Weekly earnings dropped $9.03. Weekly hours decreased 0.5 hours. Average hourly earnings were down 9¢ an hour.

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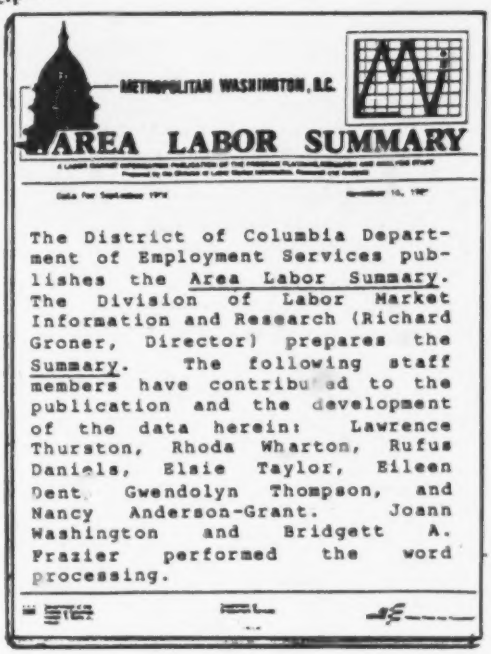
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
July 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	397.97	392.32	393.88	38.6	38.5	37.8	10.31	10.19	10.42
Durable Goods	379.73	377.31	363.20	41.5	41.6	40.4	9.15	9.07	8.99
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	447.46	456.49	394.27	47.2	47.7	44.5	9.48c/	9.57d/	8.86e/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	402.93	396.01	371.16	40.7	40.7	40.3	9.90a/	9.73d/	9.21
Other Durable Goods	342.59	338.12	346.14	40.4	40.3	39.2	8.48d/	8.39b/	8.83
Non-durable Goods	414.65	405.13	420.32	35.9	35.6	35.5	11.55	11.38	11.84
Food & Kindred Products	478.40	476.24	597.46	39.9	40.6	37.6	11.99a/	11.73h/a/	15.89i/a/
Printing & Publishing	434.10	419.63	421.94	34.7	34.2	34.0	12.51e/	12.27c/	12.41c/
Other Non-Durable Goods	299.82	308.66	297.41	38.0	38.2	40.3	7.89f/	8.08e/	7.38

Total Production Workers	July '86	June '86	July '85
	37,200	37,500	37,000

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less increase.
d/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.
e/ More business other than seasonal.
f/ Less business other than seasonal.
g/ Shorter work week.
h/ Data not comparable with previous years due to break occurring in data.
I/ Data not comparable to current year.

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mobility **A** *Advancement · assistance · activity*
achievement **R** *Rewards · respect · resourcefulness*
results **T** *Training · transition*

CLASSROOM TRAINING + WORK EXPERIENCE = JOBS

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

D.C. Public Schools

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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